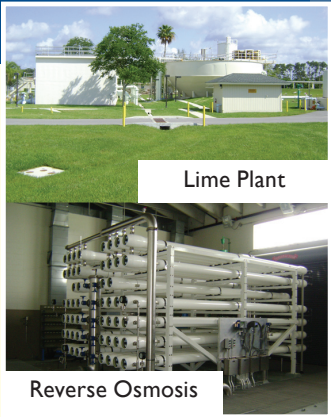


How Do We Turn Source Water into Drinking Water?

Wellington uses a combination of two treatment processes, with a total treatment capacity of 11 million gallons per day (MGD), to turn source groundwater into drinking water. The first treatment process is conventional lime softening and filtration. The second is low pressure reverse osmosis. Carefully measured amounts of water produced from each process are blended together to create a safe and healthy finished product. To further enhance safety and health, Wellington adds approved doses of chlorine, ammonia, and fluoride to the drinking water before it enters the distribution pipe network serving you. When added together, chlorine and ammonia combine to create chloramines. Chloramines serve as disinfectants to kill potentially harmful bacteria and viruses and safeguard distribution piping. Fluoride is proven to prevent tooth decay.



Where Does Our Water Come From?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Wellington gets its source water (groundwater) from three separate well fields (18 wells total) located in different geographical areas within and adjacent to the City. These well fields are strategically located and sized to provide you with a safe and dependable source of water.

Contaminants That May Be Present in Source Water Include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the end result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Wellington routinely monitors for contaminants according to Federal and State laws; rules and regulations to ensure your water is safe.

Source Water Assessment

In 2009, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are 15 potential sources of contamination identified for our system with concern levels of low to moderate. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection website at: www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained by calling 561-753-2465.



2010
Drinking Water Quality
Annual Report



left to right top:
Howard K. Coates, Jr., Councilman;
Anne Gerwig, Councilwoman;
Dr. Carmine A. Priore, Mayor pro tem
left to right bottom:
Darell Bowen, Mayor; Matt Willhite, Vice Mayor

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

Municipal Complex.....561-791-4000
Automated Information System
(Building inspections/utility payments)561-753-2418
Information Hotline
(job opportunities, etc.).....561-753-2595

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT
WELLINGTON UTILITIES
AT
561-753-2466
OR VISIT
WWW.WELLINGTONFL.GOV

Regular Council Meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th
Tuesday of each month, at 7:00 p.m.
12300 Forest Hill Boulevard



2010
Drinking
Water Quality
Annual Report

Wellington is pleased to announce that the drinking water delivered to you each and every day is safe to drink. Providing you with safe and dependable drinking water remains our first priority. At the City of Wellington, we work continually to improve water quality and to protect water resources for future use by you and your neighbors. This annual report provides important information about your drinking water system.

Contaminants in Tap and Bottled Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Lead Information

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Wellington is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/ CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

In the table on the next page, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): One part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

ND: Means **not detected** and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts Per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l): One part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection By Products Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

2010 Water Quality Testing Results

Wellington Water Utilities routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	1/10-12/10	N	3.14	0.1 - 4.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	1/10-12/10	N	24	14 - 34	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	1/10-12/10	N	54.8	20.5 - 91.2	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	June & Aug/Sep 2010	N	0.055	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	June & Aug/Sep 2010	N	2.9	2	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	1/2008	N	0.87	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
Arsenic (ppb)	1/2008	N	1.6	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Cyanide (ppb)	1/2008	N	2.0	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Sodium (ppm)	1/2008	N	44	N/A	N/A	160	Salt Water Intrusion, leaching from soil
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	6/08	N	1.0	1.0	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Toluene (ppb)	1/08	N	0.59	0.59	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories

In isolated areas, typically with low water usage during the off-season months of 7/2010 through 9/2010, disinfectant residuals were below the minimum required resulting in a violation. Low disinfectant residuals may result in higher bacteriological levels. However, during this period and throughout 2010 all bacteriological analysis results remained good and corrective actions have been taken to avoid any further problems.